

Muneerah Crawford Pro Se
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Menlo Park California 94025
650-304-7166

FILED

MAR 26 2019

SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MUNEERAH CRAWFORD, PRO SE

Plaintiff,

vs.

KAISER PERMANENTE HOSPITAL REDWOOD CITY
CALIFORNIA DBA KAISER FOUNDATION
HEALTHPLAN INC.,

Defendant

Case No.: Number

CV 19 1573

LB

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE
VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL EMTALA ACT
42 U. S.C. 1395DD

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

INTRODUCTION

This case involves Kaiser Permanente Hospital, Redwood City California, and their failure to provide stabilizing care. (1) Based on the plain language of the statute EMTALA continues past admission until the patient is actually stabilized(2). Plaintiff Muneerah Crawford was not stable at the time of discharge and suffered harm as a result. All "discharges" from a hospital are considered transfers under the EMTALA ACT and it is the Hospitals duty to provide sufficient treatment at the time of transfer(3) Kaiser Permanente Redwood City failed to provide that treatment before discharge. Kaiser Foundation Healthplan is a 501c charity and they own Kaiser Permanente Hospital Redwood City California. Kaiser Foundation Healthplan has a directive to all Hospital employees, Doctors, Nurses, and persons involved in patient care to abide by the Federal EMTALA ACT, and to document in the patient's medical record that they have abided by indicating Medicare requirements have been fullfiled.

Muneerah Crawford

Muneerah Crawford

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL EMTALA ACT 42 U. S.C.
1395DDD DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL - 1

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3 EMTALA requires hospitals to conduct an examination that is "reasonably calculated to
4 identify the patient's medical condition. *Hoffman v. Tonnemacher*, 425 F.Supp 2d 1120,1130
5 (E.D. Cal. 2006). If a hospital performs that examination and detects an emergency medical
6 condition, it must stabilize the emergency medical condition detected. The Plaintiff
7 Muneerah Crawford presented to the emergency room in severe respiratory distress, and
8 informed the emergency room doctor, Dr. Ruiz that she had adverse reactions to Albuterol
9 in previous hospital's she had been admitted to. The emergency room doctor performed
10 a sufficient examination, and tests and treated the Plaintiff with Albuterol inhaled
11 treatment. Dr. Ruiz informed the Plaintiff that she was suffering from pneumonia also,
12 and that he advised her to stay in the hospital for two or three days to get her condition
13 stabilized and under control. Dr. Ruiz stated, admission not observation care. The
14 Emergency department and Dr. Ruiz knew the Plaintiff is not a member of
15 Kaiser Foundation Healthplan. They also were informed when the Plaintiff came into the
16 emergency room that she had medicare and medi-cal (healthplan of San Mateo Insurance).
17 The registration clerk was presented with the Plaintiff's Medi-cal card and the Plaintiff told
18 the emergency room clerk that her medicare number infact was her social security number
19 with the letter A attached to it and that she had left her card at home. The clerk stated that
20 she would refuse to state on the record that the Plaintiff had medicare insurance because she
21 did not submit the card at the time she entered the emergency department. The Plaintiff
22 informed the clerk she could verify the Plaintiff's medicare coverage by calling the provider
23 line, and submitting the Plaintiff's social security number, date of birth and address.
24 The Plaintiff was taken from the emergency department to be admitted into the hospital.
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2 Upon admission, the Plaintiff was never told she was being admitted for Observation care,
3 and she was not given any information or medicare notices which explained her rights as a
4 medicare patient. The Plaintiff was admitted by a nurse. The admitting nurse started to
5 argue with the Plaintiff about her insurance, and that she should have gone to the county
6 hospital instead of Kaiser Permanente, Redwood City. The Plaintiff informed her that she
7 was driving close by the hospital when she began to have severe breathing problems the
8 previous night and that she had come to the emergency department and was treated by Dr.
9 Ruiz, who knew she was not a member but advised her to come back if her condition got
10 worse. The following evening March 25, 2017, the Plaintiff came back because she was
11 having severe breathing problems, and the same doctor advised that the Plaintiff stay in
12 the hospital, and never suggested that she should go to another hospital.
13
14 The entire time the Plaintiff was in the emergency department, her roommate
15 George Silva was with her and witnessed all the conversations between the Plaintiff
16 and the Doctor and nurses. The roommate also observed the conversation between the Plaintiff
17 and the admitting nurse also. The Plaintiff was taken to a private room at 7pm on March 25,
18 2017. A doctor came to the room less than one hour later and did a small exam of the patient
19 who was having severe breathing problems. No doctor ever came to examine the Plaintiff
20 after that time, or during the next 14 hours before the Plaintiff was discharged. A respiratory
21 technician came once during the night and gave the Plaintiff a Albuterol treatment. The Plaintiff
22 takes the Albuterol treatment, starts to wheeze, cough, and her heart races, then she seems to
23 get better but only for a short amount of time about 4-5 minutes, and then she goes into a very
24 severe breathing attack or bronchial spasms. At approximately 9am, on the morning of March
25 26th 2017, the Plaintiff's roommate arrived to see her and how she was doing. While the roommate

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2 was there a hospital cleaning lady came into the room. The cleaning lady informed the
3 Plaintiff that she was discharged. The Plaintiff immediately became alarmed because she
4 was having severe breathing every 3 to 4 minutes and she said go get a nurse or doctor.
5 A nurse came into the room with a portable phone. She informed the Plaintiff she was
6 discharged. The Plaintiff immediately complained that she was not okay and to please get
7 the doctor immediately. The nurse called someone on the phone, and then handed the phone
8 to the Plaintiff. The person on the phone did not identify themselves as a doctor but instead
9 told the Plaintiff that she was discharged by the doctor, and that she was fine and she should go
10 home. The Plaintiff argued that she was unable to even stand up and pleaded to see the doctor.
11 The person on the phone stated that the Plaintiff had bronchial spasms which would go away.
12 The Plaintiff insisted on seeing a doctor immediately and the person on the phone hung up.
13 The Plaintiff was upset and scared so she angrily told the nurse that this was illegal and that
14 she did not want to leave, and the nurse told the Plaintiff to leave or they would call the
15 Police to have the Plaintiff removed from the hospital. The Plaintiff then relented and stated
16 that she could not walk out of the hospital due to her condition, and that she needed help to
17 get to her car. The nurse arranged a wheel chair and a van to drive her across the street to her
18 car. The minute the Plaintiff got into her car, she started to have serious breathing problems and
19 she felt faint. The Plaintiff was terrified about her condition and she drove to the pharmacy
20 to get her prescriptions but the pharmacy was closed on Sunday. The Plaintiff drove to her
21 home, and her condition continued to get worse and she ended up calling 911, and taking an
22 ambulance to another emergency room, Stanford Healthcare Hospital the same day she was
23 discharged from Kaiser Permanente Hospital Redwood City on March 26th 2017.
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28 The ambulance recorded the Plaintiff's blood pressure as 200/102 as they transported her

1 to Stanford Hospital Emergency room, in severe respiratory distress.

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FACTS

Kaiser Permanente Hospital AKA Kaiser Foundation Healthplan is guilty of Professional Negligence. Plaintiff Muneerah Crawford was harmed by Kaiser Permanente Hospital in Redwood City California, failure to give reasonable care and stabilize her emergency Medical condition. (Vistica v. Presbyterian Hospital & Medical Center, Inc. (1967) 67 Cal. 2D 465, 469(62 Cal Rptr. 577, 432 P 2d 193). It is the duty of any hospital that undertakes the treatment of of a ill person to use reasonable care and diligence in safeguarding her, and such care and diligence is measured by the capacity of the patient to care for herself. (Valentin v. La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance Mutuelle (1946) 76 Cal. App. 2D 1, 4 (172 P. 2d 359).

Kaiser Permanente owed the Plaintiff a duty of care, and Kaiser Permanente breached that duty, and violated the Federal EMTALA ACT, and the Plaintiff was harmed by Kaiser Permanente's failure to abide by the laws of California and Federal Laws in her Care on March 25, 26, 2017.

-Kaiser Permanente violated Medicare rules, discriminated against the Plaintiff because they did not inform her of her rights as a Medicare patient to call QIO Quality Improvement Organization to dispute her discharge. Without that dispute she was not entitled to appeal the discharge.

-Kaiser Permanente's doctor who discharged the Plaintiff refused to discharge the Plaintiff in person, refused to examine the Plaintiff to make sure she was in stable condition before being discharged, and refused to counsel the Plaintiff on her condition.

-Kaiser Permanente failed to recognize the Plaintiff was allergic to Albuterol and the failed

1 to recognize the Plaintiff's paradoxical worsening of her condition, putting her at risk of
2 serious bodily injury, and risk of death by refusing to stabilize her condition before discharge,
3 and or stabilize her condition and properly transfer her to another hospital.

4 -Kaiser Permanente failed to undertake a risk/benefit assessment of the Plaintiff's condition,
5 and instead just wrote out a discharge which places Kaiser Permanente at liability for
6 the EMTALA ACT.

7 -The definition of "admitted" for the purposes of ending EMTALA liability is critically
8 important for hospital's and physicians. The Plaintiff was admitted for Observation not as
9 a "In Patient" Admission described in The definition of "admitted" for the purposes of
10 ending EMTALA requirements. The Plaintiff was not admitted as a "In Patient" instead
11 she was admitted for Observation only. Kaiser's liability does not end until they either
12 stabilize the patient for transfer or they admit the patient as a "In Patient" as defined by
13 Medicare rules chapter 409.10a. This is the same definition as the Medicare Manual which
14 is used for Medicare payment so hospitals know it well.
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16 Observation care does not meet the Medicare Standard for In-Patient Admissions so
17 EMTALA rules continue to apply
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19 -Kaiser Permanente knew the EMTALA regulations and has blogged on the internet
20 the rules of EMTALA, and also have directives to their employees regarding EMTALA
21 Rules.
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23 -California Law requires notification to patients that they are being admitted to the
24 hospital for observation.

25 -Kaiser Permanente discriminatorily discharged the Plaintiff in less than 24 hours in a
26 attempt to avoid Medicare notice rules, federal notice rules, and EMTALA rules.
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1 -Plaintiff filed two complaints with Kaiser Member Services, and the complaints were ignored,
2 and Kaiser Member Services said the complaint was unsubstantiated and told the Plaintiff if she
3 disagreed to go to small claims court. -The Plaintiff was unstable when she left Kaiser
4 Permanente the morning of March 26, 2017, and she was suffering from an allergic reaction to
5 the Albuterol Treatments which caused her condition to become critical. -Serious Side Effects of
6 Albuterol included Bronchial Spasms, Wheezing, Chest Tightness, Dangerously High Blood
7 Pressure, Severe Shortness of Breath, Increased Urination, Irregular or Uneven Heartbeats,
8 Chest Pain, and Muscle Weakness, Dizziness, and Low Oxygen. The Plaintiff was suffering
9 from all of these symptoms and more as documented by Stanford Hospital blood tests. As a
10 direct result of Kaisers failure to stabilize the Plaintiff's condition, her condition evolved into
11 Abuterol Induced Lactic Acidosis and Shock.
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13 JURSDICTION AND VENUE 14

15 This is an action for declaratory relief and damages and other appropriate relief as the Court
16 may deem proper. H. R. Rep. No.241, 99th Cong., 1st Sess (Part 3), at 3 (1985). Because this
17 action is arising under laws of the United States this Court has subject matter jurisdiction
18 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1331. Because Plaintiff and Defendant both reside within San Mateo
19 County the Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1391(b)(1).
20

21 INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT Civil L.R. 3-2(c) The basis for assignment to The United
22 States District Court, Northern District of California is proper because both the Plaintiff and the
23 Defendant resided in San Mateo County, California.
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EMTALA STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

EMTALA STATES, inter alia, that any hospital that received Medicare funds and operates an emergency department:

1. must stabilize any individual determined to have an emergency medical condition 42 U.S.C. § 1395dd(b);
2. may not transfer (which includes discharge) any individual with an emergency medical condition who has not been stabilized, unless inter alia, the individual requests a transfer or a physician certifies that the benefits of a transfer outweigh the increased risks to the patient. see id. § 1395dd(c).

EMTALA defines emergency medical condition as a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that the absence of immediate attention could be reasonably expected to result in placing the health of the individual in serious jeopardy, cause serious impairment to bodily functions, or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part. Id. § 1395dd(e)(1)(A).

EMTALA defines to stabilize to mean to provide such medical treatment of the condition as may be necessary to assure, within a reasonable medical probability, that no material deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of a individual from a facility. Id. § 1395dd(e)(3)(A).

DIRECTIVES AND DEFENDANTS FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH EMTALA

There are a number of conditions that can arise during, or that can be exacerbated by repeated treatment with nebulized B-2 antaonists like Albuterol in otherwise healthy patients can result in hyperlactatemia during a moderate to severe asthma exacerbation. The Plaintiff discovered after she was discharged that she has bronchial Asthma. She did not know the reason that she was in severe respiratory distress that she was suffering a Asthma Attack. With excessive albuterol treatments, four in less then 24 hours, and the Plaintiff's declared allergy to Albuterol. The Plaintiff should have been monitored during that observation to make sure that the Plaintiff was not becoming more unstable, and examing the Plaintiff before discharge when the Plaintiff was suffering symptoms of acute asthma exacerbations. Elevated lactate is a marker of sepsis and systemic shock. It is also seen in life threatening asthma when respiratory fatigue and hypoxaemia become overwhelming. The Plaintiff's blood was not tested after she was put into Observation care, and her lactic level rose drastically the same day she was discharged from Kaiser Permanente and admitted into Stanford Healthcare Hospital. Kaiser Permanente failed to comply with EMTALA and their own directives.

Kaiser Permanente's failure to follow EMTALA, and their failure to monitor the Plaintiff's condition resulted in a prolonged severe asthma attack often called asthmaticus, these attacks do not respond to routine prophylaxis and treatment with inhaled bronchodilators. This causes local broncoconstriction, airway edema, and mucus production. The Plaintiff suffered from all including repeated bronchial spasms every three to four minutes. If the condition could be easily treated with

1 bronchodilators then the Plaintiff would not need to go to a emergency room.
2
3 Repeated treatment of nebulized bronchodilators fits the definition of insanity, doing
4 the same thing over and over expecting a good result and instead the condition deteriorates
5 more. The interventions of last resort should be primary interventions along with
6 close monitoring. Medicare requires that Observation care be given the same
7 level of care as a inpatient status regardless of the patients condition. That was not
8 performed. Kaiser Permanente failed to give the same level of care to the Plaintiff's
9 and violated the EMTALA ACT when they illegally discharged the Plaintiff without
10 a doctor exam insuring that the Plaintiff's condition was stable at Discharged, and
11 infact they put the Plaintiff's life in danger as she was not stable to drive home in
12 that condition.
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES

42 U.S.C. 1395Dd The Federal EMTALA ACT page 1

Hoffman v. Tonnemacher 425 F. Supp 2d 1120, 1130 page 2

Vistica v. Presbyterian Hospital & Medical Center, Inc. (1967) Page 5
67 Cal. 2D 465 (62 Cal Rptr. 577, 432 P2d 193)

Valentin v. Lasociete Francaise de Bienfaisance Mutuelle (1946) Page 5
76 Cal. App. 2D 1,4 (172 P. 2d 359)

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See id 1395dd (c) Page 8

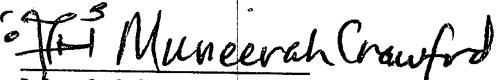
Part id 1395dd (e) (3) (A) P. 8

Prayer For Relief

Any person who suffers personal harm as a result of a violation of The EMTALA ACT is entitled to damages available for personal injury in the State of California. California has put a cap on Personal Injury Damages and the Plaintiff is fully aware of that law. The Plaintiff suffered Emotional Harm, Physical Harm, Pain and Suffering. The Plaintiff requests \$100,000, and in addition that every medical bill paid by Medicare or Healthplan of San Mateo be reimbursed including the ambulance bill to those respective agencies.

This was a gross violation of the EMTALA ACT and the Plaintiff requests That the court award punitive damages at the Court's discretion.

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605 Willow Rd #231
Menlo Park California 94025
650-304-7166


March 26, 2019

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650-304-7166

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MUNEERAH CRAWFORD, PRO SE

Case No.:

VS.

KAISER PERMANENTE HOSPITAL REDWOOD
CITYCALIFORNIA DBA KAISER FOUNDATION
HEALTHCARE, INC.

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE
VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL EMTALA ACT
42 U. S. C. 1395DD

Defendant

JURY DEMAND OF PLAINTIFF MUNEERAH CRAWFORD, PRO SE

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b) Plaintiff

Muneerah Crawford demands a Trial by Jury in the above captioned of all

Issues triable by jury.

March 26, 2019



Muneerah Crawford, Pro Se

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL EMTALA ACT 42 U. S. C.
1395DD - 1

JS 44 (Rev. 02/19)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Muneerah Crawford Pro Se
605 Willow Rd #231, Menlo Park CA 94025
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff SAN MATEO
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

DEFENDANTS

Kaiser Permanente Hospital Redwood City
DBA Kaiser Foundation Healthcare Inc
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known) Kaiser Permanente Legal Department PPO
1950 Franklin Street Oakland CA 94612

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Muneerah Crawford Pro Se
650-304-7166

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizens of Parties in Item III)

CV 19 1573 LB

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES

(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

42 U.S.C. 1395dd
Professional Negligence Violation of EMTALA Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 3/26/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Muneerah Crawford Pro Se

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE